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the methods used in the field of foreign politics and makes a strong plea for the adoption of the same methods in the management of foreign affairs as home affairs. The House of Commons and the people are, he thinks, to blame for having submitted so long to a system by which they are deprived of control over international relations, "the most important branch of public affairs." He maintains that it is absurd for Foreign Office debates to be "the low-water mark of Parliamentary interest." The book contains opinions of many authorities which serve to show there has long been recognition of the defect in the present constitutional practice with regard to the management of foreign affairs.

*Origins of the Triple Alliance.* By ARCHIBALD CARY COOLIDGE. New York, Charles Scribner's Sons. 1917. 236 pp.

A brief but excellent survey of the origins and work of the Triple Alliance. Especially valuable for teachers and students of the present war. The book is a revision of a group of lectures delivered by Dr. Coolidge in 1916. It makes clear the importance of the Triple Alliance as the great political and military factor in world affairs since the Franco-Prussian war. Bismark's policies and diplomatic triumphs are sketched with keen insight, and regard for his prescience is increased.

*From Isolation to Leadership. A Review of American Foreign Policy.* By JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, N. Y. 1918. 215 pages.

In a brief, concise manner Dr. Latané has reviewed the foreign policy of the United States from the days of the "warning of Washington against permanent alliance and the warnings of Jefferson against entangling alliances" to the time when the aims upon which the United States entered into the World War were definitely stated.

The Monroe Doctrine is discussed at length. The author believes that in its modern interpretation it has developed in us certain imperialistic tendencies which closely resemble the European imperialism which the United States has hoped to check.

The United States gradually departed from its place of isolation through its participation in various international conferences, such as the Berlin Conference, the Hague Peace Conferences, and the Algeiras Conference. It was instrumental in securing

the "Open-Door Policy" in the Orient and in forming a closer union among the several Pan-American States. The relations between England and the United States had so changed by 1897 that many writers have concluded that a secret treaty of alliance between the two countries must have been made.

The new Pan-Americanism is carefully outlined and the formation and policy of the American Institute of International Law are quite fully explained.

The United States has always remained neutral in times of European Wars, but in the present conflict where the security and safety of the entire world were threatened we could no longer be merely a silent observer. Through two years of experience we recognized the failure of neutrality, and this recognition and "the abandonment of isolation mark a radical, though inevitable, change in our attitude toward world politics." The war aims of the United States as contained in the several speeches of President Wilson are discussed in the closing chapter of the book. In conclusion the author shows that to America has fallen a great opportunity to serve mankind if she remains true to her best ideals. The United States has it in her power to shape the destinies of the world because as President Wilson has said, "We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of the nation can make them."

The book is well worth a careful study by all those interested in American Foreign Policy.

CLARA E. SCHIEBER.

*An Australian Girl in Germany.* (*Through Peace to War, January-October, 1914.*) By HILDA M. FREEMAN. Melbourne: The Specialty Press Pty. Ltd. 189-191 Little Collins Street, 1916. 372 pages.

The content of the book is founded upon the diary kept by Miss Freeman while she was in Germany, and she claims to have the originals—newspapers, pamphlets or magazines from which her many quotations have been literally translated. The book has not been colored by after-thought and reflection since the outbreak of the war.